



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR82

Site Name: Rose Hill Manor

Prehistoric ☒

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Unknown ☐

Brief Description:

late 18th-20th century plantation, Middle & Late Woodland short-term resource procurement

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.4323 Longitude -77.3949

Elevation 92 m Site slope 0-5%

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code DcA

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Low

Terrestrial site ☒

Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☐ Maritime site ☐

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Mono

Saltwater

Ocean ☐

Estuary/tidal river ☐

Tidewater/marsh ☐

Minimum distance to water is 200 m

Freshwater

Stream/river ☒

Swamp ☐

Lake or pond ☐

Spring ☐

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site ☐

Woodland site ☐

Archaic site ☐

MD Adena ☐

Early archaic ☐

Early woodland ☐

Middle archaic ☐

Mid. woodland ☒

Late archaic ☐

Late woodland ☒

Unknown prehistoric context ☐

Contact period site ☐

ca. 1820 - 1860 ☒

ca. 1630 - 1675 ☐

ca. 1860 - 1900 ☒

ca. 1675 - 1720 ☐

ca. 1900 - 1930 ☒

ca. 1720 - 1780 ☐

Post 1930 ☒

ca. 1780 - 1820 ☒

Unknown historic context ☐

Unknown context ☐

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American ☐

Asian American ☐

African American ☐

Unknown ☐

Anglo-American ☒

Other ☐

Hispanic ☐

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural ☒

Domestic

Homestead ☒

Farmstead ☐

Mansion ☐

Plantation ☒

Row/townhome ☐

Cellar ☒

Privy ☐

Industrial

Mining-related ☐

Quarry-related ☐

Mill ☐

Black/metalsmith ☐

Furnace/forge ☐

Other ☐

Transportation

Canal-related ☐

Road/railroad ☐

Wharf/landing ☐

Maritime-related ☐

Bridge ☐

Ford ☐

Educational

Commercial

Trading post ☐

Store ☐

Tavern/inn ☐

Military

Battlefield ☐

Fortification ☐

Encampment ☐

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house ☐

Ch support bldg ☐

Burial area

Cemetery ☐

Sepulchre ☐

Isolated burial ☐

Bldg or foundation ☒

Possible Structure ☐

Post-in-ground ☐

Frame-built ☐

Masonry ☒

Other structure ☐

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational ☐

Midden/dump ☐

Artifact scatter ☐

Spring or well ☐

Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types	
Clovis	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>
Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Susquehanna	<input type="text"/>
Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Levanna	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	Keyser	<input type="text"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>		
				Potomac Cr	<input type="text"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="text"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text" value="123"/>	Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text" value="20"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	<input type="text" value="43"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="128"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text" value="4"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts	
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>
Other fired clay	<input type="text"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="text"/>
Midden	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Shell midden	<input type="text"/>	Ossuary	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="text"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>	European flint	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="text"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>	Basalt	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="text"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="text"/>		

☐ Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="460"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="2387"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="2623"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>
Clothing	<input type="text"/>
Personal items	<input type="text"/>
Tobacco related	<input type="text"/>
Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="text"/>
Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="97"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Misc.	<input type="text" value="186"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="text"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="text"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="text"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="text"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="text"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="text"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="text"/>	Earthworks	<input type="text"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="text"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="text"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="text"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="text"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="text"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="text"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 4:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability

☐ Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

☐ Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Rose Hill Manor (18FR82) is a National Register listed site located on the north edge of Frederick, Maryland. Originally built as a residence in the late 18th century (ca. 1790-1795), Rose Hill Manor is currently operated as a children's museum. The manor house and ground occupy an area of approximately 40 acres. The house was built by the daughter and son-in-law of Thomas Johnson, Maryland's first elected governor. Johnson retired to Rose Hill Manor during the last years of his life. The main block of the brick structure is five bays wide, 2 1/2-stories high, with a 2-story pedimented portico covering the central three bays of the south elevation. A three-bay-wide wing is attached to the west side of the house. Soils within the area are well-drained Duffield silt loams, which are extremely productive agricultural soils.

The earliest reported archeological work conducted at the site was carried out by personnel from Frederick Community College. Beginning in 1970 and continuing until 1973, students enrolled in summer courses in introductory archeology carried out the investigations under the direction of anthropology professors Carle P. Graffunder and Marguerite H. Smith. The scope of work consisted of a Phase I identification survey, with the purpose of determining the location and nature of the outbuildings. Unfortunately, nearly all documentation from this work has been lost.

The first documented excavations were conducted in 2000, when the Frederick County Bureau of Parks and Recreation (the principal organization responsible for the management of Rose Hill Manor) planned to improve aspects of the current maintenance system at the site. Plans called for the installation of a new subsurface drainage system and masonry rehabilitation to be performed by the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Training Center. Testing research was carried out by researchers from the National Parks Service's Archeology Program at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park to identify and evaluate archeological resources in the proposed area for the new drainage system.

It was determined that an appropriate strategy for conducting the investigation would consist of the excavation of seven 1.2192 X 1.2192 meter (4 ft X 4 ft) test units around the foundation and the excavation of shovel test pits at 4.572 meter (15 foot) intervals or less in the area of the drain discharge line trench. With regard to excavation unit size, the 1.2192 meter square units were considered large enough to allow excavation to proceed to the necessary depth (i.e. sterile soil at the base of the foundation) as well as to fully expose any features in the area of the proposed disturbance. The shovel test pits measured approximately 0.4 meters in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. When significant cultural materials were encountered, additional shovel tests were placed 1.524 meters (5 ft) in both directions along the linear route of the trench in order to determine the horizontal distribution of the artifacts and/or features. In total, 21 shovel test units were excavated. All excavations followed the cultural and natural strata and all strata thicker than 0.1524 meters (0.5 ft) were subdivided into arbitrary levels. All soils were screened.

Nine subsurface features were recorded during testing. Of particular significance are Features 3 and 6, the remains of entrances that allowed access to the full cellar beneath the main block of the house. These two doorways were located on the east and west sides of the house. The doors were subsequently converted to windows and the areaways were filled with brick rubble. Although nearly all of the overlying deposits in the project area exhibit later disturbances and the artifacts were recovered from mixed contexts, the areaway features do retain a high degree of integrity and thus contribute to the site's demonstrated architectural significance.

Artifacts recovered during testing include 2,593 architectural objects such as 476 nails (only 18 are hand-forged), 2012 fragments of window glass, 82 pieces of hardware, and 23 other architectural items. The hardware and other architectural materials groups were represented by such objects as screws, nuts, tacks, copper sheeting, hinges, and a door latch. A total of 848 kitchen-related items were excavated, including 407 ceramic sherds, 344 fragments of bottle/container glass, and 97 faunal remains. The kitchen ceramics include 4 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 3 agatewares, 38 creamware sherds, 121 pearlware sherds, 112 whiteware sherds, 20 porcelain, 9 yellowware, 12 refined redware, 1 majolica, 10 stoneware sherds, 1 Alexandria Gray sherd, 59 red paste earthenware, and 17 other unidentifiable earthenware sherds. In addition to the items enumerated above, 185 miscellaneous or unidentified items were also recovered.

In 2005 the site was again revisited as part of a Phase I survey prior to planned improvement at the Rose Hill Manor consisting of the enlargement of the existing visitor parking lot southwest of the main building, and widening of the maintenance access road and lot to allow for more parking. The survey consisted of 54 shovel test pits, excavated at 15 meter intervals with 7.5 meter retests. The artifact scatter identified in Area A (west of the parking lot located west of the mansion) was rectangular, approximately 55 meters from north to south and 50 meters east to west. Area B consisted of a single transect of shovel tests placed along the north side of a curving driveway and parking area for a maintenance building on the north part of the property.

The artifacts recovered in Area A were a mixture of 18th, 19th, and 20th century artifacts (with the exception of one prehistoric jasper flake). Sixteen brick, 2 coal, and 11 window glass fragments were also recovered, as was 1 nail and 18 fragments of bottle and vessel glass. The majority of the artifacts were kitchen ceramic, including 1 piece each of ironstone, porcelain, and yellowware, 10 fragments of whiteware, 7 pearlware, and 5 creamware. Five fragments of red-bodied earthenware and 4 of indeterminate earthenware were also recovered.

Of the 12 shovel tests placed in Area B, only two were positive for artifacts. In addition, a circular brick feature was observed between the easternmost positive shovel test and the door to an adjacent barn. A delineation test placed north of the positive test here was negative for artifacts. The artifacts from Area B consist of 3 fragments of sewer pipe, 2 fragments of milk glass, one screw, one staple, and one piece of wire, all from the shovel test in front of the barn. The positive test located north of the current parking lot, near the western end of the transect, produced a whiteware sherd. A delineation test placed nearby yielded nothing. No additional archeological investigations were recommended for these areas of the site.

The more extensive excavations conducted at 18FR82 (the Phase II work) resulted in the recovery of small amounts of historic period artifacts dating from the late 18th century to the present. The artifact types were of a limited functional diversity, the majority representing architectural functions. Furthermore, a large number of the artifacts recovered came from soil horizons that exhibit characteristics of disturbance. The original topsoil in many cases was mottled with clayey base soils. Such soil mixing and possible redeposition produces artifacts from archeological unreliable contexts. Only the lower strata from a single excavation unit were found to be undisturbed and these deposits yielded low densities of historic period artifacts. While some broad interpretations of the site may be drawn from what remains, the testing of specific hypotheses dependent upon unaltered contexts and provenience can not be accomplished.



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External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000497, 97002899